Amenements To-day. Hooth's Theatre-Obelfo.

Beyant's Opera Honse-Edst. between 6th and 7th ave.

Fifth Avenue Theatre-Jestel.

Grand Opera Honse-La Grande Duchesse.

Lina Edwin's Theatre-Lingard Sketches. Politic's Garden-The Black Crook.

How York Circus-14th et., opp. Academy of Music. Tony Paster's Opera House - Female Mine The Beach Pacumatic Tunngi-Open to Visitors Wood's Museum - Across the Continent. Matiene.

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ADVERTRAMENTATION OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office 84% West Thirty-second street, at the juner of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from 5 ... M. to 8 P. M.

Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Senator SUMNER's speech of yesterday against the annexation of San Domingo which we report in a condensed form else where, will disappoint those who expected it to be a mere tirade of invective against Presi dent GRANT. But he more than makes up for this by a calm, lucid statement of facts bearing upon the misdeeds of GRANT with more severity than any epithets. These facts are arranged with the single purpose of presenting the truth of the case, and they carry conviction by their own inherent force of the monstrous character of the outrage they describe, and which President GRANT has so long, so persistently, and by such un warrantable measures striven to perpetrate

Mr. SUMNER declines to argue the ques tion whether or not the acquisition of the Dominican territory, if it could be effected lawfully and peacefully, is or is not desirable He contents himself with demonstrating that the whole transaction thus far is so tainted with fraud, violence, and usurpation, on the part of both BARZ and GRANT, as to be un worthy of respectful consideration. H shows that annexation is forbidden by the Constitution of San Domingo ; that the treaty between BAEZ and BABCOCK was negotiated under the protection of the guns of our navy ; that not only has CABRAL, the lawful incum bent of the Presidential office, which BAEZ usurps, been overawed by our naval forces. but the neighboring Republic of Hayti. which we have recognized as an independent nation, has in like manner been threatened with violence in the event of her me lesting the usurper; and that, in short, Presi dent GRANT has been guilty of assuming the war-making prerogative, independently of

the approval of Congress. Most of the facts adduced by the learned and eloquent Senator have already been laid before the readers of THE SUN in its articles upon the subject; but his able and comprehensive summary of them, with the documentary evidence he calls to his assistance, renders his speech worthy of most attentive

The Great Question in the South. From the hour the rebellion ceased, the reconstruction of the Southern States was a topic of vast moment, requiring the utmost wisdom in the handling. We were never of those who believed a limb could be mended as easily as it could be broken. In the hurry and rush to get the old slave States back we therefore had no sympathy.

We believed, the more haste the worse speed The changes the war brought in its train were of a character, and magnitude, and variety, such as have been seldom paralleled traitor of the rebellion, " go to the bottom of things." This truth was never so fully illustrated before. Never before was any society so torn up by the roots; never was the civil structure so completely razed to its foundations. To reconstruct the ruins was no bold day task. Time and patience were required as the first elements. The skill and knowledge adequate to so great a labor were to be born only of experience.

The first question was to whose hands this vital undertaking should be committed. The generation who had made and carried on the rebellion had thereby forfeited all their political rights; and the whole mass of the population were simply a batch of culprits. It was plain to the eye of common sense that these disorganized communities, with their combined masses of political infidelity and black barbarism, now first to be welded into the civil and political structure, ought to be subjected to a protracted pupilage. We believed in following the experimental method, and in receiving the robel States back only as fast as they were severally found fit, and in keeping those out which were found unfit just so long as this condition continued to exist.

Other more characteristic and more rapid methods prevailed, however, and we now se-The result. The rebel States in a body are restored to their original functions within the Union, and the first prominent aspect they present is that of more or less res stance and contumacy, and of general demoralization and disorganization. The raw material left at the close of the rebellion is raw material still There has been no amalgamation of the new constituents of society with the old. We see only separate masses of mutually hostile disintegrations, struggling for rights created by the war, or for predominance over one another. Of any genuine fusion of the chaotic elements left by the war, so necessary to the harmony of the new communities to be formed therefrom, we have neither sign nor evidence. We have only proof that the whole process of genuine reconstruction has yes so be

But the exceptional condition the rebellious States were in at the close of the war is terminated. The Union is restored, and with the Union the rights of the States. Georgia, Texas, South and North Caroline, and the

equal partners in the federation, integral parts of a common Government and Union, and entitled to equal rights and equal consideration with Vermont or Illinois or Pennsylvania, or any other State.

Now, without going into any refinements over the question of State rights and Federal authority, it will be found in the long run in the future, as in the past, that the average intelligent public sentiment of a State should and will control the general relations and conduct of its people toward one another; that the general standard of law and justice will be kept at that precise level at which the civilization and morality of the whole community stand ; and that neither the law nor the conduct of the people of any State can be permanently kept at any higher standard than a majority of the people have themselves reached.

Now it is very easy to send Federal troops into a State and put an end to mob violence in any specific district where it has manifested itself. As a cure for a sudden, local, temporary evil, the remedy is adequate to the lisorder. But how is it as a cure for a diseased condition of half or more than half the population? How is it, not as a specific for a sudden eruption, but as a medicine for daily use through an indefinite period?

The immediate cause of the outrages in the Carolinas and elsewhere in the South is to be found in the unparalleled robbery and corruption practised by the carpet-bag Governments with the help of the negro Legislatures; but these evils are only the more salient features of a new and anomalous political condition existing throughout every part and penetrating every fibre of the social and politi cal fabric. Hence springs a collision of forces, each claiming the mastery. Now, if one party were decisively stronger than the other, the case would soon settle itself. But it is not so. It is a question which is to predominate, not for a moment or a brief period merely, but through the future. What does the introduction of a foreign element such as the roops of the United States settle in such a controversy? Nothing, except that the side which it espouses triumphs for the time. When the troops are withdrawn, the struggle recommences, and the work is to be gone over again. For we are not to presume that the troops are to be forever retained. This is to presume that self-government is a ailure.

It is evident that the struggles now going on in the very heart of society in the former slave States are not to be improved by much mingling of the United States authority therein. The proper period for that was when those States were held in pupilage. That was the time for the exer cise of Federal control in moulding their discordant materials; for then Federe! control was supreme and unquestioned But that period has passed, and the dury then left undone must, we judge, now be mainly performed by the people of the everal States themselves.

The sword has achieved its signal triumphe n our affairs, and great and beneficent have they been. But this exceptional state o things is ended, and in every State now a member of this Union we shall be obliged o ge back to the sway of public opinion. This may be in some instances temporarily rude, rough, violent, and unjust. But no State can long afford to be unjust to any portion of its own people, when it has lost the power to enslave them or control their movements. Still less can the Republican party of the nation afford to engage in an exceptional and doubtful course of military coercion in the South for the mere purpose of insuring to Gen. GRANT the delegates from those States in the approaching National Convention of the party.

Why and how Bacz became President of San Domingo.

SILVAIN SALNAVE got up a revolution against the President of Hayti, FABRE GEF. FRARD. He was defeated, and fled to the neighboring Republic of San Domingo, where he was hospitably received. Once on Deminican soil, he endeavored by all sorts in history. "Revolutions," said the arch of absurd promises to induce Dominican officers and soldiers to espouse his cause CADRAL, then President of San Domingo on being notified of SALNAVE's schomes, determined to observe the laws of neutrality toward Hayti, and ordered SALNAVE to live a San Domingo City. Before the order was carried out, BAEZ was elected President, and he, at the reiterated request of President GEFFRARD, compelled SALNAVE to remain

When BAEZ discovered that GEFFRARD could not be made use of for his project of making money by the sale of the island, he at once assisted SALNAVE to displace GEFFRARD in the Presidency of Hayti. Before the plot had time to ripen, BAEZ himsalf was ignominiously kicked out of power, and Carral was installed in his place. SALNAVE, as the only chance of success, attempted a revolution for the purpose of replacing BAEZ in the Presidential chair. It failed; he fled to the woods, and then, by CABRAL's permission, repaired to Turk's Island. Here he managed to get up a successful revolution against GEFFRARD, who reins of power in July, 1867. As ruler of Hayti, SALNAVE's first object was to assist BAEZ in the deposition of CABRAL. He sucecoded, and BAEZ was again installed Presilent of San Domingo on the 7th of October

following. To attain this object the country was del aged with blood from one extremity to the other. SALNAVE made war upon San Domingo. The first open act of warfare was the selzure, by a war steamer of Salnave's, of the Dominican war schooner Capotillo. He then ordered the authorities at Cape Haytien and Port au-Prince to supply men, arms, and ammunition to Gen. VALENTIN RAMIREZ, for the purpose of invading the Dominican Republic. He assisted BAEZ with considerable sums of money. Every Dominicae in Hayti was driven into the ranks to fight against CABRAL. SALNAVE publicly excsuted hundreds of men suspected of enmity to BAEZ. The leaders of the army of invasion under BAEZ were allowed to dispose of their plunder in Hayti. And lastly, though nominally at peace with CABRAL, SALNAVB signed a treaty offensive and deto the present day BAEZ protects the defunct

and held on their good behavior; they are as much as be can to overturn President James's will be beset with applications for pre- NEXT COMES CONNECTICUT. SAGETIN Hayti.

SALNAVE himself was taken prisoner by CARRAL, and by him delivered to the Hay-

tians, who executed him. The whole cause and object of this sanguinary and devastating war was to enable the two Presidents of Hayti and San Domingo treasonably and unconstitutionally to s.d! their respective territories and citizens to the United States. And their infamous plan would never have been attempted had BAEL and SALNAVE not received positive assurances from the speculators with whom Presidept GHANT is now leagued that the influence and power of the United States should be used in their favor.

Connecticut.

The Republican leaders of Connecticut have been down to this city to endeavor to raise money for the purposes of their campaign. They have not been successful. The rich Republican merchants here who have been in the habit of giving freely on such occasions now refuse to come down. They say that they will do nothing for a party whose President connives at the robbery which they suffer from the present general order storage system-this robbery being carried on for the benefit of his military and personal favorites. They are of opinion that the favorites should be required out of their rich spoils to pay the necessary contribution to Connecticut.

We are sorry for the Republicans of the nutmeg State. They are a well-meaning and gallant set of politicians. During the trials of the war they stood up for the country like men; and, so far as they are personally concerned, we should be delighted to see them triumph now and always. But they have a load to carry which would crush Hercules. No party can exist and prosper with such a President as GRANT, taking his presents, keeping bribe-takers in power, allowing his father to peddle out petty offices for five hundred dollars apiece, and appointing his relations to places of emolument and authority without any regard to their honesty or fitness.

The Republicans want money for legiti mate use in this Connecticut election. They desire to have twenty of their best stump speakers in the State during the whole of this week. This is a very expensive sort of electioneering; but they have not got the money, and they cannot hope to get any in future elections unless the party shall decisively and irrevocably chuck GRANT over-

The Courier-Journal affirms that the Ku-Kiux Klan, as is was originally constituted, has been dissolved and is no longer in existence What now goes under the name is simply gangs i thieves and maurauders, without organizatio without any relation between the different bands and without any other purpose than plunder The Courier-Journal gives the following account of the original Ku-Klux:

"The Ku-Klux K an was peculiarly of Southern origin, and was intended to counteract the 'Gran Army of the Republic' and the 'Logal League,' and for the better protection of the families of Southers the better protection of the families of Southern in from the depredations of the roobers turned has on society after the war. Their object was to occid, not to depredate; to build up, not to deroy. As evidence of their motives—peace and pod order—the oatk which each member took upon muself was a pleage to 'support the Constitution service us by our forefatters, and to protect the look against the strong.'

"This snows that it was only the disturbers of he public peace, the land-pirates who follow close non the heels of such disorganization of society as a naises after a long war, who had any cause to fear he terrible bugbear of Kusluxism.

Its name was suggested by the noise which the had army musket makes when springing the look and discharging the piece. Ku—Klux—Klug—the arst two syliables made by the look, the list was and discharging the piece. Ku-Klux-Klang-the rst two spitables made by the lock, the last was he bang, or chang, of the discharge, the final 'g' eing afterwards dropped for the sake of euphony. Their signs and grips were few and simple. A nember was recognized by returning twice a genle pressure of the hand, or when hand-shaking was not practicable, passing the fingers of the right hand early through the fair, in response to a like motion on the inquirer. mently through the fair, in response to a like motion from the inquirer.

"The Klan was organized, as before stated, in a sentiment of peace and good will to all, and matice toward none. It was established by the very best men in the country, the leaders of the Confederate armies, and extended from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It was composed of men who loved peace for its own sake; it was a perfect knight errantry of the Southern States, as harmless and intended to be far more useful and subservient of good morals than the Loyal League and the Grand Army."

We have no doubt that there is a great deal of truth in this, especially as far as Kentucky is concerned. In that State there has been no carpet-bag Executive and no robbing Legislaure. In North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, however, this is not the case. There the people have been plundered by the State authorities beyond the power of endurance Their methods of resistance are violent and ille gal, and must be condemned; but their object is a legitimate one, and good citizens of whatever name must sympathize with them. "Down with the carpet-bag governments!" should be the cry

The Louisville Commercial hopes that the Pesident will not appoint to the vacant missio to Brazil any of the Congressmen whose term have just expired. Why, bless your innocensoul, there is not the least danger of that. The President is saving up the place for some one of his relations, or for somebody who will give him a fine present for it.

In the old days, when sailors were sailors and not firemen and engineers, when, all sail being set and the wind a beam, a little knot gather ed in the lee of the launch to hear long stories from the best yarn-spinner of the adventures of some galiant tar, there was always a sigh of satisfaction when the hero came to the end of his trials and was fairly spliced. Those enchanting tales of the forecastle invariably ended with the words, "And so Jack, he married the prin-cess" -the accent strongly given on the last syllable fled from Port-au-Prince and left him the Then came the satisfactory sigh, and every tar that listened felt that JACK had got no more than the deserts of a true-hearted sailor.

Such a sigh has all England just heaved.

JACK has married the Prin-cess. It had to come to that. The Protestant kings ad all been absorbed, and there was nothing left for Louiss but to marry a subject or to remain a ' maiden all folorn''-an estate, by the way, that none of the descendants of Queen Victoria seem

to covet. But Louise was not the only Princess to be disposed of. There remains the Princess BEATRICE. And who is to marry her? That undoubtedly is the question that is just now agitating the mind of all the young Marquises in England. It is certainly an important question, and the only light that we have upon it is a remark made by

the young lady berself. Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, the brother of th happy Marquis of Lorne, gave a banquet the other evening, as we all know, at the Travellers' Club, in honor of the marriage. Naturally, the conversation turned to the subject of the future husband of the Princess BEATRICE, and thereupon Lord WALTER is reported to have said that the Princess BEATRICE had told the Queen that she "was glad Louise was going to marry a subject, because now she in turn might marry an American." fensive with BAEZ, in virtue of which even Doubtless the steamers to Europe will be sees, are no longer criminals socking pardop, | SALNAVE's partisans, and even assists them | strength of this hint and our Minister at St crowded with aspiring American youths on the

sentation at court. Among these, why should not the young prince at West Point try his chance? AND THE STRUATION. V

Let Cadet GRANT apply for a leave of absence at once. As we know, his influence at Washington is supreme over the officers of the Academy, and ven over courts martial, and it surely will be sufficient to get him a furlough. Then let him try bis fortunes at Windsor. If a naval-hero could marry a prin-cese, why not a military one The President would do all he could to further the project, partly perhaps from family pride but mainly no doubt with a view to the presents Think of those! The Philadelphia house, and the paltry subscriptions of STEWART and Bonts and others, would sink into jusignificance beside

the royal gifts that would adorn such an event. By all means let young GRANT apply for his furlough. We have but one word of cantion to give him as he sets out on this pilgrimage, and that is that he should not go in the bob-tailed garment with which our Government keeps down the pride of its cadets. Let him lay that aside and there is every prospect not only that we may have a princess on this side the water, but that the President will at last receive gifts enough i satisfy his heart, at least for a short time.

It may interest the tobacco-growers of Connecticut to know that the average annual production of tobacco in San Domingo for the last five years has been about 100,000 bales of 100 pounds each. This is equal to about 30,000 cases of seed leaf. The average cost price at Puerto Plata has been about ten cents per pound, With proper cultivation hundreds of thousands of bales could be raised. A writer in the Tribuna of January 30 says that this San Domingo tobacco 'was particularly esteemed for eigar wrappers For some time a brisk tobacco trade was carried on with the United States, but it fell off because it was unable to compete with the tobacco raised in Connecticut and Pennsylvania for wrappers, the latter having no duties to pay."

If San Domingo is annexed, its tobacco wil enter the country free. Viewing the matter in this light, Connecticut tobacco-growers must look with peculiar complacency upon Grant' determined effort to force the San Domingo swin dle upon the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

Robertson's Comedy of "Birth" at Wal

Inck's.

Once upon a time there lived in England a rich and prosperous fron-founder, whose name was Pau Hewitt. He had a sister whose name was Saruh Near the great foundry of Hereitt was the ances tral half of the Earl of Englecluffe. He too had a sis ter, whose name was Lady Adeliza Stormont. As the iron-founder became richer the Earl became poorer Of course, the Earl and his sister looked down on the founder, and considered him a mere upstart. and little better than a tinker; while the man of iron and his sister affected to despite the Earl, and to consider him as a useless consumer of other people's substance. Little by little Lord Englecuffs fluds himself compelled to sell his lands, till fludly all of them, even the castle itself, is bought up by Earl falls in love with the iron-founder's sister, and the iron founder fails in love with the Earl's sister. The two couples are married, and so ends th comedy.

This certainly would seem a simple enough plot and an old enough one. It probably has been used with elight variations a thousand or so times. Robertson's art consists in the way he has used it There are in fact two other characters in the play. One of them is Jack Randall, a "mutual friend" of all parties, and the other is set old bad-mad game-keeper, a retainer of the Earl s.

The cast was as follows; The Earl and his sister, Mr. Fisher and Miss Helen Tracy; the iron-counder and his sister, Mr. Riognoid and Mrs. Barry; the mutual friend, Mr. Wallack; the mad game-keeper, Mr. Williamson.

mutual friend. Mr. Waliack; the mad game-keeper, Mr. Williamson.

The remarkable point about this play is the absolute and seemingly studied simplicity of the miterial, Mr. Robertson appears aimose to have said to himself: "Let me see if i can build up a play out of next to nothing. I will have two aristocrats who are poor and two partenss who are rich, and I will have then both forget their prejudices and intermarry, and I will gail my concedy 'Brt'.' "And this he has done, it is quite remarkable to see what he has made out of it. Not a strong work in any respect, and yet a most entertaining one. One of its charms is brevity. It is not one of those terrible midnight plays in five acts, but a bright one of two and chaif hours. Neither does it take a third of the vening to got at the interest. It sparkles from the benours. Neither does it take a third of the eve to get at the interest. It sparkles from the ing. There is scarcely any action. It ill bright dialogue, degenerating often into tarc siming. There is scarcely any action. It is mostly bright dialogue, descenerating often into tarce, but always fluent, pleasant, and persuasive. To put thinking it retrogrades in ability. The first act is better than the second, and the second better than the third. Mr. Wallack is entirely an outsider so far as the conditions of the plet are concerned. He is not necessary to the action at all, and yet he surplies of its vivacily to the piece. Without him it would be as flat as champagne without the bubbles. Mr. Robertson has been greatly praised as a drammist, His method and his naturainess have been extolled, and deservedly so. But it would be useless to pretend that this, his last play, is a great comedy in any sense of the word, whether as regards the dialogue or the plot or the lesson taught. It is, however, alvery entertaining one, and serves to pass an exceedingly pleasant evening. Mr. Isherwood and his assistants have pictured it in three clevery painted scenes, and Mr. Wallack's admirable company gives it a most capable and charming interpretation.

Booth as Iago.

The representation of last night only confirms our experience of the past week, that the cast of "Othello" is far the better in which Mr. Booth personates the subtle Venetian and Mr. Barrett the Moor. The temperaments and personal manifestations of the two artists are on the whole more in harmony with the spirit of their parts in this than in the converse arrangement. Mr. Booth last even ing appeared suffering under some temporary weakness or allment; certain parts of the text were rendered with something of coldness, and in others his reading might have been chargeable with weakess or carelessness, clearly the result of deficien physical power. But, all deductions made, Mr

ness or carelessness, clearly the result of deficient physical power. But, all deductions made, Mr. Booth is still an excellent Iago. Figure, voice, and actair expression in him are in closest unison with the label with label

Mr. James W. Morrissey's Benefit. Thursday evening is set apart for the benefit of fice, Grand Opera House. This is the first time that Mr. Morrissey has been offered a benefit since the opening of the Opera House. Mile Aimée and the entire French troupe will appear in Pericuole. Miss Nully Pecits will sing a favorite operatic are between the acts. Mr. Morrissey deserves a prowided house.

The Greenpoint Tragedy.

At the Greenpoint police station yesterday Coroner Whitehill began an investigation concern ng the death of Dennis McCormack, who was sho on Saturday night by George Neeb in his saloon on Greenpoint avenue. James Reed testified that he was with McCormack on the evening of the tragedy but was too much intoxicated to know anything that happened. William Meyers, the other companion of the decessed man, heard Neeb say. "Get out of here, or I'll shoot you!" Neeb immediately fired. The testimony of the prisoner's wife, Caroline Neeb, was that her busband was acting as mediator in the drunken quarrel in which McCormack lost his life. The inquest has been adjourned

The First Base Ball Game. In New Orleans yesterday the White Stockings of Chicago beat the Lone btars of New Orleans, 9 to 6, as follows; GOV. JEWELL'S OPINION OF GRANT

Reaction against the Republican Party-Prohibitionists going Democratic - Ex-Gov. Jewell Sanguine of Success - He wen't Discuss Grant-Professor Jim. espondence of The sun.

ALLEN HOUSE, HARFFORD, March 23 .- Ex-Gov. Jewell and his friends here still keep up their ourage, and manifest perfect confidence in the resuit of the approaching electron. Benator Nys ts in the State stamping for the Republican ticket. He poke last night at New Haven to a large meeting. To-night he is at Meriden. On Saturday night he nnounced for Hartford, and Monday for Bridgeport. Senator Wilson is on the slate for a speech in this city on Saturday night. Gen. Joseph Hawley, editor of the Courant, is filing nightly engagements throughout the State, and talks as confidently as a the election were over and Jewell victorious. Bent, of the General Committee, boasts that his canvass shows large Reput 'can gains to all parts of the State, and is sanguine of a great victory. This can vass business, however, is apt to be very deceptive They have in this State A PEC LIAR REGISTRY SYSTEM.

All proposed new voters are required to make application to become voters at least two weeks before election. After making this application, the proposed voter is required to appear personally before the Selectmen and Clerk of the town, and undergo an examination as to his qualificatious as an electo under the statutes, and if found qualified, is " made an elector" by taking the prescribed oath. The political parties in making their annual canvasso the State, take the old lists of electors as they stand striking off such as age known to be dead or to have moved away, and adding the new electors The political bias of the eld electors is counfed a at the last preceding election, unless the person is known to have changed his principles. The lean ings of the new voters are carefully scrutinized, and hey are set down as Republican. Democrat, or loubtful, as the case may be, and effort is directed to reform the erring and per-asde the doubtful. The Chairman of the respective State Committees eçai e daily raports from the political leaders in the several towns of the progress and result of this work, and are therefore pretty well informed of the probable situation as any given time, and enabled to direct party energy where most needed.

The weak point in this system is that, from the fact that the better and Imore quiet class of citizens who take no active part in political affairs are the very opes affected by a great reaction like that indicated in New Hampshire, and are not therefore o the Committees returns as the reverse of what they were counted the year previously, the party is apt to be misled and deceived. Thus, for instance the Democrats now claim that their canvar shows a Democratic preponderence in the State of nearly 2,000 with the registry yet incomplete, while the Republicans claim by their carvass nearly an equa numerical superiority. Thus this mayas business is, after all, not infall be nor allogother reliable. The oth yet of this State is between 90,000 at 100,000. At the Presidential election in 1808, there 100,000. At the Fresidential election in 1803, were 98,947 votes polled, of which Grant had a lority of 3,043. By 1809 the total vote was 9 giving Jose ell. Republicants undjerty for Govof 411. Last year the total vote was 87,413 will be procratic uniquerity of 843. Thus the Republicants like the six-stocking gentry, or those whom a rature of any little disaffection will keep from the polling the procrats. If, therefore, there is not transition of the polling will be supported by the section of the polling of the procrats. If, therefore, there is not transition of the polling of the polling of the polling will be supported by the polling the procrats and the section. there is no possible change for a Republican success.

And whom to this are added the manifest indication that Grant's upopularity has completely dishearies of the Republican party, even where it has mande open converts to the Democree, the magre canades of a Republican victory on the 3d of April will be at once apparent.

A TALK WITH GOV. JEWELL.

I called this afternoon upon ex Gov. Jewell and and a long and free talk with him on the political situation. I found ham in his counting-room at he actionsive leather belting manufactory, foot of Trumbull street, immersed in the affairs of that green business. Upon apologizing for the intrusion an offering to call when he was more at leasure, language, declared he was nore as the sure. Language, and language and light a cigar, and insiste

against the Republish as indicating that
against the Republish party. Mr. Jewell though
the New Hampshire election was misconstruct b
the public at large. It was all nonsense to attribut
that result to the action of the President towar
Senator Summer. It was due wholly to local causes
which had been fully explained to him (Jewell) interests. Stearns, Butler, Rollins, Fogs, Chamiler, and a lot of them were mixel up, and the people were greatly dissatisfied, and indignant, and openly expressed, a year ago, their determination to teach these men a lesson. Then they have their troubles on the higher question, which has cost the party in that state heavy losses. That fluor question is a two-edged sword that cuts both ways. The prohibition has had rather vote the straight Democratic theket than supports license movement. The agitation of this question in that State lost the Republicans a great many votes. To all this I suggested that these tool difficulties did not explain the loss of Republican Congressmen; they were not affected by such issues. The ex-Governor assented to this on general principies, but though the result of the Congressional elections was determined by the popular drift created by the local issues. He contended that more Republicans abstained from voting than voted Democratic tickets.

more Republicans abstance from voting than voted Democratic tickets.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Was thus attributable to Republican spathy and indifference. I still insisted that Grant's persistence to forcing San Domingo upon the country was the cause of the apparent reaction. The ex-Governor replied that possibly he might be mistaken, and that was the cause; but even then, he insisted that it would not produce the same effect in this State. The Connecticut Senators both voted against San Domingo, and all the Republican papers of this State are opposed to that schame; so that the Republicans here are not committed to it at all. They have washed their hands offit, and cannot be further affected by it than they have been. And while they almost universally oppose it, he (Jewell) had yet to hear of one of them who would vote against him on hear account. On the contrary, the Governor contained, the disaster in New Hampshire will do as good. It has spurred our people up to exertion, and so yet the section and sections work.

I still arged that he had an unshill work before him, pointing to the fact that nine of the twenty-six states that voted for him to 108 had now states that voted for him to 108 had now turned.

TORNED THERE SLONS ON GRANT, and gone over to the Demogracy, whice I tained was a strong indication that the popular rent firoughout the condity was seiting that This was further indicated by a gain of five Derais in the Seaste and a reduction of the Rep crais in the Senate and a reduction of the Republican majority in the House from ninity seven in the last Congress to about thirty in the present. Such an undeniable growth of Democratic scattment throughout the country generally must certainly find some symbolity in this State. "A all events," I remarked, "you cannot expect to make any gains this year. And as the majority was \$45 against you last year, how can you expect an election this year?"

To this the ex-Governor replied that he was bentenn last year by the terrible storm that prevailed on election day. In the strong Republican districts the vote was not nearly all brought out, and the Republicans larked several hundred votes of their strength as snown by their canvass. If the weather was at all favorable this year this vote would be brought out, which of itself was quite sufficient to overcome Emilish's majority. In addition to this the Republican strength would be reinforced this year by

the Republican strength would be remiorced this year by

THS COLORED VOTE,

which would amount to about twe vy lundred. The Democrats are counting on securing a portion of this vote, and are making an effort in that direction. In New Haven, Jim Galiagher called a moceang of colored people the other night and made them a speech himself. With a good deal of dramming and the assistance of a band of music, he got to gether thirteen of that class. This amove that the negroes are all right. They will vote the Republican ticketalmost unanimously. If this town, Mr. fewell said, "I don's knew of one who will vote against the Republican nominees, and I know nearly all of them personally."

"So, you see," he continued, "our case is not so desperate after all, it is true, the lightning may strike us; against that contingency we cannot guard ourselves. There may be within the Republican ranks a measure of the demornization you have indicated; but I confess that I am unable to see it We can only be defeated from that cause, and I repeat that I am mable to discover any indications of the existence of such demornization. No. sir," he continued, "this is the fourth canvass I have male of this state, and I assure you that I never before left as sanguine of success."

JEWELL WON'T DISCUSS GRANT.

of this state, and I assue you that I never before ack on the evening of the tragedy, the intoxicated to know anything william Meyers, the other comessed man, leard Neeb say. "Get I shoot you "Neeb immediately help to the presence of man, leard Neeb say. "Get I shoot you "Neeb immediately help to the presence of the presence of six is her husband was acting as drunken quarrel in which Michor The inquestions of the state of the structure of the inquestion of San Domingo pottey. He thought that any actuation of San Domingo would therefore be unavaisable to the Democratis this campaige, as the kepublican party was fully committeed on that point, and were determined and to affect their relations to the Republican party.

After Mr Roberts had his mother saicly returned to be boarding house he called Dr Conway and Frankfort streets, to attend the Dear Miss Conway had known better sail to be boarding house he called Dr Conway and Known better the called Dr Conway and Known better the bear with the present and blue, with bruises from the shoulder downward, and her back its obadily upured that size cannot raise herself. This to the kind creat the body ward of the two could not find the name of Mrs. Richards, II Sullivan streets, to attend the Dr. Conway had known better said the boarding house he called Dr Conway and Known better the college of the state or the of the presence of the state or the effect upon the needle and the personnel downward, and her back its obadily and bruilly and the first three for the college of the state or the of the presence of the pres

indifferent. While he professes personal friendship

PROFESSOR /IM.

At this point our conversation was interrupted by At this point our conversation was interrupted by the advent of an ancient, build-heeded colored gentleman, who was introduced as Professor Jim, for forty years nost connected with Trinity College of this city. The Professor, who seemed to be an perfectly inmiliar terms with Mr. Jewell, remarked that he had called "turt to git a little "furmation" bout de "quirements of de colored voters."

Jewell-Well, Professor, I'm glad to see you, and always ready to help you. What is the difficulty with you now?

Professor—I took de Herity of calling, Gobernor.

Professor — I took de liberty ob calling, Gobernor, in to ax what Constitution de colored peoples has of to read? Am it de Constitution ob de Nined tates, or ob de state of Connecticut? Jewell—I don't know, Professor, as that makes uch difference. If you can read one you can read

much difference. If you can read one you can read the other.
Professor—Dat's jist de pint. I went up here far to be made, and dey gub me a book to read out ob. But dey couldn't fool me. De minute I put my eyes on dat book I knowed dat wa'n't de Cons'tutton ob de 'Nited States, cause I was 'pared to read dat. I bin readin' dat ober a heap o' times, and knowed it a'most all; but dis one was different, and it kinder trustrated me. so I said . hadn't got my specks, and would go fur 'em; and I came here to az you 'bout it, 'cause I know you'll tell me right. Dat wa'n't no Cons'tution ob de 'Nited States, l'as sure ob dat. Jowell—It was probably the State Constitution. Jewell-It was probably the State Constitution.

Professor-Yes, sar; I b'heve dat's wint dep

Jewell-Well, Professor, I think the law requires VOTERS SHALL READ THE STATE CONSTITUTION :

out I'll see the Beard, and if you can read the Continuing of the United States, I guess they'll in on pass.

Professor-T'aak you, sar. I know'd you'd fix it.

Correspondent-Professor, how old are you? Professor-I was eighty years old de 15th day ob st month, ear. Correspondent-How long have you been in this

tate? Professor—Goin' on far fifty year, sar.

Correspondent—How long have you been consected with Trinity College?

Professor—Forty year, sar, dis berry spring.

Correspondent—That institution teaches the decrine of the apostolic succession, I believe, does it
saf?

Professor De what ? Jewell The correspond Professor—De what?
Jewell—The correspondent refers to the doctrin
neld by the Profestant Emisconal Church that a
ministers derive their authority to preach direct
from Christ and the Apostles by the laying one
hands. That is, that the Apostles laid their hand
on certain ministers in their day; those minister Professor-I don't know anyting 'bout dat non-sense, nor I don't b'lieve anyting 'bout it. I'se : Methodist.

Methodist.

Correspondent—Then how in the world are you connected with Trinity College?

Professor—I rings de bell, sar, and sweeps de The conversation here took a wide range on theo-

logical questions in which the Professor expounded his peculiar views with great force and cleaness. He finally withdrew with the assurance from the exGovernor that his case should be immediately attended to, and that doubtless he would be made a voter without difficulty.

The hour being late, the correspondent was compolied to forego any further political discussion with

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Greeley does not Decline to be a Candi-

date—He may be Elected.

From the Tribune.

The World is so seldon right, even by accent, that we always seize an opportunity to confirm averment in its columns which happens to lorrect. In its last issue, discussing the possible "3. Undoubtedly, 'there is' Mr. Jiorace Groele children of the New York Pribane; but then he is a liable to have the incittings of Chacaqua singe he water nead as so be nominated for President by an body outside of the Pribane office and in his senses."

Impartial Judge.

Impartial Judge.

From the Albany Argus.

Many of the Democratic papers entertain no loubt whatever that Grans is to be the Republican candidate in 1872. While avowing their conviction that the Republican masses are opposed to his remomination, they assume that with the imments Federal patronage and his standing army of olicebauers, he will be strong enough to lorce himself on the ticket through the machiners of a Republican Convention. We should be glad to share in this expectation, for we are sore that no weaker candidate could be pieced in nomination. It may be concelled. ould be pixed in nomination. It may be that Gen. Grant will exert the whole influen Federal patronage will have been exhausted before the assembling of the nominating Convention. The President will have neither offices nor other gratifications to bestow during the last few months that he remains in the Executive chair. The patronage at the disposal of a President, when discreetly dealt out, is an important auxiliary in consolidating and strengthening a political organization. But when in the bands of an incompetent and inexperienced man, it is squandered upon relations and favorites on personal grounds, irrespective of the character or qualifications of the persons on whom his choice may fall, a party is never remindred thereby. Four successive Presidents, commencing with Mr. Polk, sought a renomination, employing all hone able means, with a free use of the Pederal patronage, to compass that end, and all with the same result, utter and humining defeat, is there anything in the character or history of Grant that renders his success probable when his predecessors, all of them politicians and experienced in political management, and vastly his superiors in civil affairs, utterly failed in a similar effort? Neither Polk, Filimore, Pierce, nonlinelannal madels deent exhibition of strength in the meminating Convention.

cent exhibition of strength in the nominating Convention.

Long before the Convention assembles it will have become apparent that Grant cannot by reflected, lits inexperience, his military habits, his schishness, and the blundering forly of his Administration, have divided, and demonstrated his party. Grant could not carry a party measure to-day, if the salvation of his Administration depended upon it. Under such his Administration of dependent options, longer such circumstances, with Grant obviously foredoomed to a humiliating defeat, is it not certain that the leaders will throw oversoon the Jonan who has brought the Hadical ship into a condition of such imminent peril?

MRS. ROBERTS'S IMPRISONMENT.

ing that the Police did not do their Duty -Judge Bosworth Hoodwinked. The police have attempted to justify their treat-

ment of Mrs. Jane Roberts. The lady is eighty years of age, and in the Seventh Ward, where she fo erly lived, is anowa by every child. Last Thurslay she was walking in Sullivan street. Three ocks from her residence, No. 117, she was arrested by a policeman, confired in a cell of a police station wer night, and the next morning sent to Black well's The police have done their best to explain the

proceeding. To this end they have bood winked the

good Juige Bosworth, and have published a false hood. They say that they examined Mrs. Roberts' pockets, and found no clue to her name or residence pockets, and found no clue to her name or residence, nor could she speak to them inteligibly. They managed to learn from nor that she coarded with a Mrs. Richards, but after tooking ap several Mrs. Richards in the City Directory, they faded to find any that knew the prisoner. They telegraphed to the Central Pouce Office, and were answered that no one had asked for the prisoner. They finally found it necessary to send her to Blackwell's Island, but they treated her with the greatest similars, and fespector Walling paid her fare, since she had no money. This is the story of the police. The public may judge of it by the following:

The oid fady's son was anable to learn what had become of her until late on Friday evening. Early on Saturday morning he went to Mr. Relbock, Superintendent of the Outdoor Paor. He was told substantially the same story which the police investince builts had been so fare out of her had as yet mother in a strut jacket, tied to an iron bedstead. Sie was weak with weeping. When she saw her son she was not so far out of her head as not to recognize him. Sinc tried in vain to rise and throw her arms about his neck. He carried her to the boat, for she was too so went, however, the matron of the ward gave him a portenounale which had been cound in its nucher's pocket. It contained the process. Before the son went, however, the matron of the ward gave him a portemonate which had been cound in his mother's pocket. It contained there had been cound the his mother's pocket. It contained there had been cound the his mother's pocket. It contained there had been cound to the police say they generously paid her car fare because she had no money about her. Mr. Roberts missed the ship of paper, however, which hore his mother's name and address, and which he had placed in her portemonate. He asked about it, and was told that Dr. Beach, the warden, had it. When Dr. Beach gave it to him, he exclaimed:

"My God! You found this an my mother, and the police say they searched her sockets in sain for Ler address!"

The slip of paper read:

Mrs. Richards, 117 Smillyan Mrs.

Mrs. Richards, 117 Smillyan street, apposite Caledo sian Club

GRANT'S USURPATIONS.

The President's Violations of International Law.

A HUMILIATING EXPOSURE.

The Executive the Copartner of a Trickster.

HISTORY OF A GIGANTIC FRAUD.

The Hon, Charles Sumner's Speech on his

San Domingo Resolutions. WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Long before the hour of meeting the gatteries and corridors leading to the Senate were densely thronged by an immense au-

dience, eager to hear the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had been announced to address the Senate on San Domingo. The diplomatic and ladies' galleries were almost entirely was one of the most animating ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner's appearance on the floor was welcomed by the galleries with ap-On the conclusion of the reading of the journal Mr. Sumner took the floor and asked for the reading of the resolutions recently submitted by mm,

States naval forces to uphold Bacz in an attempt to sell his country, in violation of its Constitution, and threatening the integrity and existence of fire friendly power of Hayti. The following is the additional resolution submitted by Mr. Summer toy, to come in as the seventh of the series :

and already published, against the use of United

Mr. Fenton called attention to the fact that in the

pressure to gala admittance to the galleries, Kuitrads of ladies had been excluded. He thereivre moved that the closk room and corridors in the rear of the Senate Caamber be opened for their accom modation.

Mr. Sumner arose and addressed the Senate at length, speaking from the seat of his colleague, Mr.

MR. SUMNER'S SPRECH.

Mr. President: Entering again upon this discussion I perform a duty which cannot be avoided, it with it were other vise, but duty is a task-master to be obeyed. On evidence now before the Semite, it is plain that the Newy of the United States, aging order orders from Wannigton, has been engaged. it is plain that the Navy of the United States, aging under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence, and of beligerent intervention, being war, without the authority of Congress, An act of war without the authority of Congress is no common event. This is the simplest statement of the case. The whole business is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being haif an island in the Caribbean sen; and still further, that this violence has been employed, first, to from the maintain a weak ruler, himself a savinger, capabling bim in power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to

MENACE THE BLACK REPUBLIC OF DAYTI. The question which I present is very simple. It is not whether the acculsition of the island of Say bomingo, in whole or part, with a population or bright is origin, language, and matitutions, is depraide, but whether we are justified in the means the commission. This question. on is essentially preliminary in character and an-rely independent of the main question. rely independent of the main question.

I speak only according to unquestionable reason and the instructs of the human heart, when I say had a contract for the cession of territory mast be air, and without suspicion of overawing force. Notods can doubt this rule, whether for individuals or attons. And where one party is more powerful han another it becomes more imperative. Especially must be becomed with a Republic, form: a other based on the properties of the properties of the properties.

furnishes a beacon light. Visit of spain not unitie that of Bazz to the United States, this ancient monarchy was induced by Santana, President of Dominica, to entertain the proposition of readnexion to the crown. Here let it be rawarked that Santana was legitimate President, while Bazz is a csurping dictator. And now mirk the contrast between the ancient monarchy and the republic, painful as it is to us. Spain boasted in official papers, that in the act of readnexing our Dominicans were spontaneous, free, and usundant that the property is influence its people; nor was there a Stanish bottom in its waters or a Spanish soldier on its land. No such bosst can be made now. American entisaries are in the territory, with Carneau and Fabens as lenders, while American war vessels, including the Dictator, our most powerful monitor, properly named for the service, were in the waters with zuns pointed at the people to be conquered, and American soldiers with bayonets glancing in the sun were on the decks of these war vessels, if not on the land.

AND NOW MARK THE CONTRAST

on the and.

AND NOW MARK THE CONTRAST
between the old monarchy and the great republic. The recent return of the Navy Department to the Senate, in reply to a resolution introduced by me, shows how the whole island has been beleaguered by our navy, saling from port to port, and hugeng the land with its guas. Here is the return:

The following are the names of the vessels which have been in the waters of the island of San Dominico since the commencement of the negotiations with Dominica, with their armsuents:

Exyran-14 Such and 1 September 188.

Compress-14 Such and 2 September 188.

Annasket-6 Septembers, 4 September 1980.

ide. Swatara - 6 32-pounders, 4.50 pounds; 1 ti-inch, Yantic - 4 li-inch and 2 9-inch. Dictator - 2 15-inch. Saugus - 2 15-inch.

Terror 4 15-inch.
Albany -1 5-inch and 1 60-counder ride.
Ni. sic-1 11-inch and 2 3-inch
scianiols-1 11-inch and 2 3-inch
scianiols-1 11-inch and 1 3-pounders of 4.20) point is,
Tennessee - On spar acc, 2 11-inch, 2 9-inch, 2 1-grounders, and 1 60-pounders on gun deck, 16 9-inch.
The slips now in those waters are, as far as is known of the Department, the Congress, the Nantasset and fantic, and the Tennesset (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1),
age 3, Fo. twirst Cong., introducession.) page 3. Fo. twifted Cong., introducession;

Before the Commissioners left our shoras (if were already three war saids with powerful at ments in these waters, the Congress, with four lends are small two to bounder rules; the Names with six 22-pounders, 4,50) usuads, and one so pour rule; and the Yintie, with one 11-inch gun and 5-inch. And then came the Tennessee, with two finch and two 5-inch guns, two 150-pounders and 50 pounder on its spar deck, and sixteen 9-inch gon its gun deck, to augment these forces, already.

Disprioporationed to any proper object.

The Commissioners are announced as ministers of peace; at all events their declared duty is to exceed in the real sufficients of the people. Why such them in a war hip? We of crain the dove in a low york, safe and seaworthy, whose presence we do not swell the array of war, not salvied the grad not swell the array of war, not salvied the grad not swell the array of war, not salvied the grad not swell the array of war, not salvied the grad not swell the array of war, not salvied the grad not swelling to able complish its purpose, by violence.

All this is predictantary, although nonling the way to a just concurrent, that we recognize the magnitude details and consider what has been done of our government, that we recognize the magnitude of the state Department and Navy Districts of the State Department and Navy Districts of the State Department and Navy Districts of the State Department as described in a subvious beyond they significant has series of the Constitution, and without the authority of Congress has employed. DISPROPORTIONED TO ANY PROPER OBJUCT.

carefully guarded by the Constitution, and the ambority of Congress has employed transported the independence and equal two nations, coequal with ours, on easy to this project of territorial acquisition for setting at definice a first principle of into law. This is no hasty or the allegation made without tummeasurable regret. An greaks increased by the very streight came, which is strictly official and beyond

dence, which is strictly official and beyond an intention.

In this meiancholy business the central figure Buonventurn Bazz, unless we except fresh Grant to whom some would accord the five noner. The two have acted together as constituted to appreciate the case, and especially to compress, the breach of public law, you must know someth of the former and how he has been enabled to this part. Dominican by birth, with much of Spaish blood and with a French education he is a si-where these different elements are some what rude the rmixed. All his tire he has been

ACVENTURER, CONSPIRATOR, AND TRICKSTER, ancertain to opinions, without character, without patrictism, without truth, booking out suprem for himself, and on any side according to imagin personal interest, being once violent against United States as he now professes to be for them By the influence of Gen. Santana, Base obtain his first election as President in 1858, when, centrical positive provision of the Constitution agains second ferm except after the intervention of an tire term, he managed by fraud and intrigue to

tire term, he managed by fraud and intrigue to on-tain and her lease of power. Beginning thus early his violation of the Constitution, he became an ex-